Morning Oregonian.

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WASHINGTON.

Gorham Retires from Journalism and Politics.

LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED.

Rose Bu dicks on the Mexican Pension Bill—Morrison's Tariff Resolve and the Silverites—It has Raised—Etc.

The Danville Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Danville investigation resumed this morning. Henry Lawson, the negro who got a fight with Neal preached and testified that Neal's wife testified falsely in the divorce case. Neal's wife testified substantially as related by colonel Connally last week.

Mrs. Hunt Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Hunt, Russian minister, was called from St. Petersburg to his son here on account of Mrs. Hunt, probably fatal. Hamilton Fish is regent of St. Petersburg.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Allison presented two sets of resolutions from Iowa, one against fines from Iowa, referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Sherman, before the senate a preamble and resolution of the legislature of Ohio, relative to the extension of American work from Fraser canal to Pittsburg.

The preamble and resolutions recite that the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad company has been compelled to abandon the construction of the Fraser canal, and that the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad company is the only railroad company that has direct connection with the Pittsburg coal fields, and that the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad company has a very advantageous connection with the Pittsburg coal fields, and that the Pennsylvania

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19 1884.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

A writer in the *Railroad Gazette* of New York, who has been making the railways of the United Kingdom a special study, presents a mass of valuable information in regard to their management, with comparisons on various points with the railways of the United States. It is shown that the United Kingdom possesses about one mile of railroad to 0.3 square miles of territory; essentially the same proportion as in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. But if England alone be considered, apart from Scotland and Ireland, the proportion is of course much greater—nearly the same as in Massachusetts. By a curious coincidence the amount of capital invested in railroads in England and the United States is almost exactly proportional to the population.

The cost per mile in England has been more than three times that in America. The gross receipts per mile are not much more than two and a half times as great. Owing to their more favorable ratio between earnings and operating expenses, the English net earnings per mile are three times as great as the American. The proportion of net earnings to capital is thus about the same. But the English companies are able to pay a much higher dividend than the American, owing to their freedom from heavy fixed interest charges; for the issue of railroad bonds in England has been rigidly limited to one-third of the paid up capital. A like regulation in the United States would have saved investors from being swindled, and prevented to a great extent the oppression of the public.

The English passenger traffic is essentially a short distance traffic; the average length of a passenger in England being less than one-third of what it is with us. The same general remark will, of course, apply to the English freight as compared with our own. The English freight service is to be classed with our express on account of its great promptitude, and on account of the fact that in so many cases it undertakes the work of collection and delivery. This promptitude is, of course, only possible on lines of regular traffic; that is to say in general between cities of considerable size; but here it is carried to a high state of perfection. Goods received by the railway companies at Liverpool in the afternoon, and destined for London, are forwarded the same night and delivered at the door of the consignee on the morning following. Nor is this an exceptional case. The force employed by the railway companies for cartage is enormous; its organization, for collection as well as for delivery, is thorough, and the terminal expenses due to this work form a main item in the freight charges of the higher classes of goods.

Direct comparison of passenger fares in England and the United States would be quite useless for any practical purpose, because so large a part of the passenger traffic in the United Kingdom is furnished by suburban travel about London and other great cities. This passenger movement is immense. We have nothing in the United States to compare with it. In the United Kingdom passenger traffic is divided into three classes, conducted at prevailing rates of four, three and two cents per mile, respectively. Practically the bulk of the traffic is done at a two cent rate. The change in this respect in the last fifteen years is quite noticeable. Fifteen years ago the fact is that third class did not generally carry first-class passengers; now they almost always do. At the same time the comfort of the third-class cars has been greatly increased. The growth has been an enormous development of third-class travel. Comparing the figures of 1880 with those of 1870, we find that the number of third-class passengers carried had much more than doubled, while the first-class had increased but slightly, and the second had diminished considerably. In the year 1880, out of the immense total of 541,000,000 passengers carried (more than double the American figures for the same year), five-sixths were third-class, so that that the third-class traffic produced more than twice the gross revenue of the two other classes combined. There is, therefore, but slight error in regarding two cents per mile as the normal passenger rate in England. Except in a very few localities in the United States, the number of passengers is wholly insufficient to sustain so low a rate.

A SECRET GIVEN AWAY.

Almost every village nowadays has a weekly paper. Some of these papers build up a fair business; but usually happens that just so soon as any one of them reaches the point of making a decent living some other fellow, envious of so much prosperity, or bit with the rage canine of being a newspaper proprietor, sets up an opposition paper in the village to supply a "long felt want"; and if the last venture succeeds in dividing the business with the journal already in the field, both papers languish and have a miserable struggle to maintain a wretched existence. At Heppner, Umatilla county, a village of 500 inhabitants, a weekly paper called the *Gazette* has been published about a year. Hearing that an opposition paper is about to be started this *Gazette* kicks vigorously. It anticipates the contest by making it hot as possible for the misguided man who is preparing to set up an opposition shop, and denounces sundry persons of the town and vicinity for aiding and abetting an effort to "freeze out the *Gazette*." It is a pity that no village is small enough and no city large enough to be free from base rivalries. The two cent business has precipitated a struggle among the newspapers of New York city, and they are "going for each other" much after the style in which the Heppner *Gazette* denounces its as yet unnamed competitor. The *Tribune* sneers at the "two cent scull" of the *Times*, and the *Times* retorts with expenditure of a wealth of contemptuous expressions upon the *Tribune*. A little philosophy is needed both in Heppner and New York. May we be permitted to remind our esteemed contemporaries that they are behaving a good deal like the railroad monopolies, each of which claims certain "territory" as its own. The Heppner *Gazette*, indeed, resents an effort to "invade its territory." So does the O. R. & N. Company. But as this is a free country, it is certainly the right of any one who can to set up an opposition shop in any line of business. For a newspaper there is but one way to free itself from competition; and THE OREGONIAN, which has prospered in the past and now prospers more than ever by this secret, doesn't mind giving it away to its esteemed contemporaries. It is simply this: Make so good and so complete a newspaper that no other in your field can equal yours. In other words, the way to beat competition is to soar above it. Then the "long felt want" of your locality will discover what an unhappy and pitiable situation it has gotten into through its mistake of having supposed that it was ever wanted at all.

The doctors of New York are at war again over the adoption of the code of ethics, the principal of which is the permission given a physician to consult with one of another school, thus breaking down the barriers between allopathists and homeopathists. Those in favor of this liberal rule have carried the day and the old fogies have resigned. Inasmuch as few doctors have any decided opinion on any medical subject (as can be readily determined by putting a physician on the witness stand) we cannot see why they should be so much excited to any school. If neither school is certain what difference does it make if they consult together?

The country press has nothing whatever to fear from the law to copyright news and newspapers. The law will cover the country as well as the city journal. Nor will it deprive the country paper of the use of the city paper in making up the weekly summary of news. No country paper now can get the city paper in time to reprint within twenty-four hours the contents of the latter.

THE DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE.

The accuracy of the statement made by THE OREGONIAN a few days ago, that the supreme court has been for the past few years drifting away from the rule established in the Dartmouth College case, viz: that the charter of a private corporation is a contract within the meaning of the constitution, the obligation of which states are prohibited from passing any law to impair, having been challenged by an intelligent reader, it is proper that we should explain more fully what was meant by the expression "drifting away," than we were able to do within the limits of the article in which that expression occurred; and at the same time show what progress the supreme court has made towards rescuing us from the bondage to corporations which that case has brought upon us.

It may be said to begin with that the supreme court has nominally recognized the authority of that case in its recent decisions respecting corporate rights. The drift to which we referred is shown rather in the reasoning by which the principles of that case have been applied, and in the dissenting opinions that have been given. In the decision of the case before us when this statement was made for example, Justice Field in his dissenting opinion said that the majority of the court had gone beyond all former adjudications in sanctioning legislation impairing the obligation of contracts made by the state with a corporation." In the case of New Jersey vs Yard Justice Miller says: "The writer of this opinion has always believed, and believes now, that our legislature of a state has no power to bargain away the right of any succeeding legislature to levy taxes in as full manner as the constitution will permit." This power which Justice Miller denies is the very power which the Dartmouth College case has been held to establish. In the case of Munn vs Illinois, in which the court affirmed the constitutionality of a state law which requires one doing business as a private warehouseman to take out a license therefor, and to declare his business thereafter to be that of a public warehouseman, Chief Justice Waite went far towards undermining the opinions in the College case by adopting the theory of "public use," which was pressed upon the judges but discarded by them in that case. This form of the principle of dedication to the public use, by which property ceases to be private and becomes subject to regulation by law, established in Munn vs. Illinois, is clearly shown by what Justices Field and Strong said in their dissenting opinions: "If this be sound law," they said, "if there be no protection, either in the principles upon which our republican government is founded, or in the prohibition of the constitution against such invasion of private rights, all property and all business in the state are left at the mercy of a majority of its legislature. * * * If the constitutionality of the guaranty extends no farther than to prevent a deprivation of title and possession, and allows a deprivation of use, and the fruits of that use, it does not merit the encomiums it has received."

The Granger cases mark an era in the judicial history of this country. They were decided by the same court which decided the Elevator cases, and in those cases also Chief Justice Waite spoke for the majority of the court, as he recently did in the Spring Valley water case of San Francisco. In these cases he nominally recognizes the authority of the College case, as Chief Justice Taney did in the Charles river bridge case. But the opinion of Taney in the Bridge case was felt by Story to be a great departure from the principles underlying the opinion of Marshall in the College case. It is understood that the opinion of Taney in that case was reaffirmed by Justice Grier in his opinion in the Binghampton bridge case, where he said: "But assuming a power for one legislature to restrain the power of future legislatures, those who assert that it has been exercised should prove their assertion beyond a doubt. Such limitation must be clearly expressed in the letter of the statute, and not left to be discovered by astute construction and inference. Although an act of incorporation may be called a contract, the rules of construction applied to it are admitted to be the reverse of those applied to other contracts." But the opinions in the Granger cases are in effect a far greater departure from Judge Marshall's decision. And as in other cases cited we may look to the dissenting opinions to find an authoritative statement of the effect of the opinion. Judges Field and Strong say: "That decision, in its wide sweep, practically destroys all the guaranties of the constitution, and of the common law invoked by counsel for the protection of the rights of the railroad companies. To what purpose can the constitutional prohibition upon the state against impairing the obligation of contracts be invoked, if the state can, in the face of a charter authorizing a company to charge reasonable rates, prescribe what rates shall be deemed reasonable for services rendered?"

It is not necessary for the purposes of this article to refer to other cases in which, while recognizing the supposed controlling authority of the College case, the latter law in regard to the proper application of the principles of that case may be found. By going back, as the court has done in the cases of Munn v. Illinois and Stone v. Wisconsin, to the theory of public use, which was shaped and wrought into the law in the College case—that of a private eleemosynary corporation—was perverted to the maintenance of corporate institutions invested with great public functions, there has been the "drift" to which we referred. It is impossible to reconcile these recent decisions with that of the College case, unless the decision in that case is to be limited to eleemosynary corporations—a distinction ignored by Marshall.

There is a large and increasing number of lawyers, and judges, and laymen who maintain that the rule established in the College case has been carried much too far, and been made to sustain grants which, neither law nor justice, nor sound political principle can sanction. Historically considered the clause of the constitution which forbids states to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts, was intended simply to prevent interference by state legislatures with mere private contracts and not to guarantee such as from their nature were public. This is the view which Chief Justice Waite adopts in the Warehouse cases. "When, therefore," he says, "one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest, he, in effect, grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good to the extent of the interest he has created." The Massachusetts court held in the Boston Beer Company case that the legislature had the constitutional right "to destroy the uses which were previously enjoyed, or the property so made the subject of legislation," and that this would in no wise impair the obligation of the contract, as the supreme court of the United States affirmed the judgment.

In pushing the interpretation of this clause of the constitution beyond its normal meaning in the college case, Mr. Lodge, in his life of Daniel Webster, says, the court, or rather the chief justice, was led by the matchless eloquence of Webster from the field of "mere reason" into that of political passion. In occasional sentences Webster "pictured his beloved college under the wise rule of the federalists and of the church. He showed the citadel of learning threatened with unholy invasion, and falling helplessly into the hands of Jacobins and free thinkers," and his words carried the great chief justice back to the early years of the century, "when in the full flush of manhood, at the head of his court, the last stronghold of federalism, the last bulwark of sound government, he had defied the power of the triumphant democrats. Once more it was Marshall against Jefferson, the judge against the president. Then he had preserved the ark of the constitution. Now in his old age the conflict was revived, and he prepared with all the force of his indomitable will to raise yet another constitutional barrier across the path of his ancient enemies." If political considerations influenced Marshall in his decision, the consequences of which he could not have foreseen, far more important considerations than those by which he was affected may be expanded up to lead the court back to the better law, toward which, as it seems to us, it is tending, though in a somewhat zig-zag line until the pernicious principle established under the glare of political excitement by Marshall is deprived of all power of harm to the commonwealth and the sovereign will of the people full expression in the solemn declaration of the highest tribunal of justice, that the constantly increasing number of corporations in this great country are in every sense subject to the power which gave them being.

It appears that the democratic congressmen have determined that discretion is the better part of valor, and have backed down from their threats of starving out the civil service commission. Mr. Randall will report an appropriation for the commission, and then his party will pass it, not because they dislike civil service less but because they love their own welfare more.

Mr. Morrison's horizontal tariff reduction seems to be so horizontal that it is flat on its back. The free traders do not like it, the protectionists refuse it and the revenue reformers scoff at it. Under the circumstances it seems incumbent on Mr. Morrison either to try it again or to give the whole business up as a bad job.

So far there seems to be little apprehension of loss of wheat by freezing in the Willamette valley. East of the mountains there has been snow enough to protect the ground from frost.

BUTTER AGAIN.

PORTLAND, Feb. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to put into words a plain description of all the finer forms of manipulation which go toward producing the firm, well seasoned, sweet and fragrant white clover butter, which is packed during the summer months in the butter making districts, and sold in the markets of the east during the winter months. For that reason little fault may be found with the communication by "Dairyman" in Saturday's OREGONIAN. Some of his statements are nevertheless too misleading to be permitted to go before your very large circle of readers unquestioned. The use of cream, for instance, was long since discarded by good dairymen for the reason that there is no certainty or test of uniformity in the glaze, and, while butter might keep in some, in others the salt from the butter would be almost sure to precipitate and form a watery sediment at the bottom of the package. Neither is it necessary to "work" the milk out of the butter in that way, but the requisite skill is almost a lost art, and there are many others than dairymen in the state who have had no experience in making butter with a spoon in a bowl, and working out the milk in the same way. Their skill operating on a small quantity of cream would, of course, be followed by results within no greater amount of butter worked for winter use than the family would need. But, since we have become more extensive as exporters of butter on a large scale, the old process has been succeeded by a new one much better suited to large quantities, and much easier to any hands.

THE PROCESS IS SIMPLE.

Of freezing butter of milk and cream is as follows: Stop the cream when it has obtained butter enough to make about the quantity desired; draw the milk and cream and float in the tub; draw the tub back from the bottom if the churn should run out of buttermilk and let the latter pass off with the water; if not, draw off the water and then strain; a sieve with some cats still the water is over; then pour with strong brine, draw this off and then subject the butter in brine to pressure, which will force the water under the old process, a thrasher and sieve was used to twenty four hours, when it may be worked enough to take out any residue of milk and properly incorporate the salt. Brine is used (or churned at 52 degrees F., and the latter should not be allowed to get below 48 degrees F. till after the first working, as milk and water are apt to curdle and if the process is hurried with cold brine in the one working only, no one can help but make good butter. It may call for watching, but will add a few words as to the advantage of this modern method. The granules of butter, when first separated from the cream, which will be from three to six hours, according to the temperature of the room, should be carefully watched till they begin to come of their own accord, or about the size of buckshot. Then draw off the buttermilk, and with ice water, strain it through a sieve, and then pour on brine, strong enough to bear up an egg, and let the granules of butter remain in the brine for about fifteen minutes, when draw off the brine and put on more brine

THE YENKE MURDER.

Many More Witnesses Assert their Belief in Murray's Insanity.

A DELUDED TAINT IN HIS FAMILY

Probability that the Prosecution will Begin Introducing Its Testimony in Rebuttal To-day—Details, and Gossip.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY SNOWFALL THROUGHOUT THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

Only a Little Is Standing, as a Further Report Destructive Rain Water Is Clumped Into Most of the Mountains.

SALEM NOTES

BUSINESS ITEMS.

CITY NOTICES.

ROAD MEETING AT MT. TABOR.

SALEM NOTES

FROM THE NEW MINES.

THE EX-SLOE.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

SALE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

WEDDED.

DIED.

THE WEATHER.

SALEM NOTES

BUSINESS ITEMS.

CITY NOTICES.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

XXX.

An endless accumulation of Remnants and Odds and Ends of every description is but the natural result of "Our Great Sale," just ended.

On account of the unparalleled Rush during the entire 30 days of our sale, no attention whatever could be paid to Remnants and Odds and Ends.

In order to dispose of these accumulations in each and every department, we will hold

NEXT TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
February 19th and 20th,

[illegible],

Which will excel anything of the kind ever attempted in the United States.

We are proud to know that a simple reference to our sale just ended will be sufficient to impress One and All that our Announcement will be strictly adhered to.

S. Lipman & Co.

Store opens at 9 o'clock A. M., closing at 6 P. M.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always restores the Hair grow freely hair fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures dandruff, removes dandruff and itching, makes the hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

A Large Line

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S

ON HAND,

CLOSE THEM OUT

CHILDREN'S WOOLEN HOSE.

Dressmaking!

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

PAINLESS CHICKEN CHOLERA.

EASTERN PAPER WAREHOUSE.

IMPORTING STATIONER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES,

Sandwich Photographs

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD,

FOR WAREHOUSE AND FARM USE.

GRAIN AND STORE TRUCKS.

Write for Price List.

J. B. PARKER, Agent,
26 North Front St., Portland.

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1884.

THE COPIAH COUNTY INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of Colored People Intimidated by Mobs—A Reign of Terror.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The sub committee of the Senate, to investigate the Copiah county, Mississippi outrages, resumed the hearing of testimony to-day.

David Bell (colored) testified that he was chairman of the republican executive committee of Copiah county; saw armed men riding about the night before election; his house was visited by a party of about twenty-five men, who took election tickets he had for distribution; they found him and destroyed them; they were mixed tickets, republican and independent, and a man named Miller was a democratic candidate; the object of the mob was now assistant sergeant-at-arms in the Mississippi senate; he was given the position through the influence of H. N. Spiller, whose name was on these tickets; witness declined to give the names of the men who took tickets from him; supposed them to be a lot of drinking fellows; declined having offered to testify for the democratic witnesses voted the independent republican ticket on election day, as did most of the colored men in his neighborhood; he was not intimidated.

THE WIDOW OF THOMAS WALLACE.

Mrs. Wallace (colored), widow of Thomas Wallace, testified that Friday night before the election, about 1 o'clock, a party of armed men came to her house and asked who lived there. Her husband replied, "Thomas Wallace." They said they had a warrant for his arrest, and a man outside said he was West Dunbar, sheriff of Ceyba. Finally the crowd pushed the door open and with drawn knives, pistols, etc., attempted to throw a rope over her husband's neck, when he threw up his hand, saying what they meant; one man shot him in the neck; several shots were fired, one of the shots striking her in the arm, and passing into her husband's neck, killed him; the men then went away; she didn't know who the men were, after the shooting; her child was sent to the woods and remained there until after election.

LASHED BY A MOB.

Handy Fortner (colored) testified that a crowd, two weeks before the election, came to his house about 10 P. M. and ordered him to bed without waiting for stealing mules. Witness concluded: "They came in and ordered me, and said they had come for me; they made me cross my hands and follow them; seven of them were mashed, and others were painted; they took me out to the wood and made Pollard and West, relieved me at my house, followed me; when I got where a large crowd was they pulled down my breeches and stretched me out on the ground; they made Pollard sit on my head and West on my feet, and then lashed me; the lash was a great deal like Pollard and West could not hold me still, and the mob would lash them until they held me steady; here were sixteen men in the crowd, thirteen of whom took part in whipping me. They kept this up until my body had no feeling, and I ceased hollering; after this Joe Reese struck me forty or fifty licks with a strap; my back was nothing but one bruised mass; the mob ceased and threatened to shoot my brains out; I told them I was going to vote the democratic ticket, and they said if I was within one hundred miles of there the next day they would kill me; they said the same thing to Pollard and West; I then left my house and remained in the woods for some time after the election, as the mob continued to visit Saglesburg." Witness said he had at one time armed Thompson, of Claiborne county, and had beaten him in the suit and thought this was the reason he was whipped by the mob.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Isham Gilmore, Jack Thompson and C. L. Otter (colored) all testified substantially, corroborating the other witnesses with regard to the reign of terror prevailing in Copiah county.

J. W. Boudwinet (white) republican, testified to the reign of terror in Copiah county, preceding the late election.

George M. Scanlion (white) of Hazelhurst, testified concerning the killing of Mathews.

A DEAD DEAD.

THINGS SEEMWICK DEAD.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A special from Wheeling, W. Va., says: Boaz Hamwick, known as "Virginia Hamwick," was drowned in the Elk river. Hamwick guided Blaine through central and southern Virginia last year. He was the most famous and successful guide hunter east of the Rocky mountains.

EAST PORTLAND COUNCIL.

A Short and Unimportant Session—Mount Hood Hook and Ladder Company Changed to Pioneer Engine Company No 1.

The regular meeting of the common council of East Portland occurred last evening, Mayor Sanders in the chair, and all members present except Sprague. After approval of the minutes of the previous meeting the following business was transacted.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

From Keenan & Walker, and C. L. Spore, contractors for the improvement of L street, asking for an extension of time in which to complete their contracts, it being the desire of the street committee to wait for fine weather before gravel is laid on said street. An extension of thirty days was granted.

From twenty-two "citizens and taxpayers," asking that street-lamps be placed on the southwest corner of Fifth and E, and the southwest corner of Fifth and F streets referred to the committee on fire and water.

From Mt Hood Hook and Ladder Company, soliciting for approval the "constitution and by-laws recently adopted for the government of said company, under the reorganized form of Pioneer Engine Company No. 1; also submitting roll of membership numbering forty-three received and placed on file, and constitution and by-laws approved.

From property owners on O street, asking that immediate proceedings be taken to complete the improvement of said street west of Second street. Mayor moved to lay on table, no second. Crane then moved to instruct the street committee to advertise for and receive bids for the improvement forthwith. Passed by the following vote: Ayes, Crane, Kimbrell and Laing; nays, Mayo and Smith.

From Cyrus Dockman, J. M. Sliker and E. Heintz, as viewers on the proposed opening and widening of Second and Third streets to Elizabeth Irving's addition, recommending the same be done without damages or compensation to adjacent property owners, deeming them of public benefit and entailing no damage to the property. Adopted.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From the street commissioner, recommending that some action be taken in regard to sloping the approach of streets intersecting with that part of Fourth street which is being graded and improved. Referred to committee on streets.

From the same, recommending that crosswalks on L street running north and south be laid before the sprinkling of said street, as a matter of economy. Same action.

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID.

Oregonian Pub Co.	$7 50	A. M. Austin	20 00
E. E. Larson	8 00	G. Van Vleet	14 00
John McDonald	17 00	C. D. McKelley	17 00
Chas. Carmen	6 00	E. C. Beard	16 95
Thos. Dostis	10 00	E. P. Gas Co	12 10
J. T. Stewart	75 00	Al Smith	3 91
A. H. McEwen	75 00	L. A. Newell	10
S. Garland	35 00		

ORDINANCES.

Changing the name of Mount Hood Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 to "Pioneer Engine Company No. 1." Read three times and passed.

Providing for the time and manner of improving Third street, from Maple street through McMillan's and a portion of Elizabeth Irving's addition. Read three times and passed.

On motion, adjourned.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Eastern Oregon.

Thirteen new buildings will be commenced in La Grande as soon as spring opens.

Eight men have been convicted to await action of the next grand jury at Baker City, for cattle stealing. Their bail was fixed at from $800 to 2500, which they were unable to give.

The town of Joseph, situated in Willows valley, has several new buildings in course of construction, the completion of which is retarded on account of the lack of lumber—notwithstanding the valley has four saw mills in the vicinity of Joseph the town a better flood, considering its size, than any other in the county. The town of Joseph is admirably situated within a mile of Silver lake, and has the very best of manufacturing facilities. A planing mill is to be erected below the grist mill as soon as the weather will admit of constructing the dams. A number of other improvements are contemplated, but are necessarily delayed owing to the crying necessity of more lumber.

Southern Oregon.

Dr. G. B. Davidson died at his place, in Odle's valley, on Friday, the 8th of February. The deceased was born in Chenango county, New York, on the 22d of June, 1825. He moved to Michigan when a boy, and graduated as a physician and surgeon in the state university at Ann Arbor about thirty years ago. He practiced his profession in Van Buren county, Michigan, until about 1873, when he removed his family to California, where he remained but a few months and returned to Michigan and resumed his practice until the spring of 1876, when he came to Douglas county and settled in Odle's valley.

Washington Territory.

Mrs. Paris, the stewardess of the Umatilla and wife of the steward of that unfortunate vessel, was one of the rescued and reached port.

All that Mr. O'Brien, the first officer of the Umatilla, managed to save from the wreck was a picture of his wife, his pipe and several rockets.

Wolves seem to be getting thick in Lewis county. A sheep owned by Martin was killed by a pack recently, and was only saved by killing one of them with his rifle.

The residence of W. J. Ball, at Tacoma, together with the contents, were totally destroyed Sunday morning. Total losses will reach $3000. There was insurance of $1800 on the household effects. The house was worth $500, on which there was no insurance.

Says a Puget sound exchange: It is rumored that the steamers City of Chester and Idaho are soon to be put on the route between San Francisco and Victoria, and that the large steamers at present plying between San Francisco and the Sound ports will not touch thereafter at Victoria. The reason for this change seems to be the action of the English custom-house authorities in compelling the unloading of all freight at the inner wharf of Victoria instead of at the low outside wharf, the obstructions and shallow water of the inner wharf rendering it difficult for the steamers to make a landing at the inner wharf and causing unnecessary delay.

At various times during the last few years small parties have been organized to prospect the Olympic range for the precious metal, but thus far without success, although there is no doubt of the existence of gold there, as small nuggets have been found in the possession of the Indians living along the west slope ever since the old Hudson bay days. A company of eight miners came up from below on the Mexico last trip, according to a Port Townsend exchange, fully equipped for a thorough prospecting trip through the range. They propose to start from Quilcene early in the spring, and will carry with them eight months' provisions, and propose to not them eight months' provisions, and propose to not them eight months' provisions, and propose to not